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THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1911.

THE FARMER AND GOOD ROADS.

Why is it that the farmers of the old States throw away \$300,000,000 a year?

It is because they have not as yet efficiently realized the economy of good roads. The profit that improved highways would pay the farmers of our nation were all farm lands served by good roads would total the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 annually, according to United States Highway Engineer E. W. James, who knows hereof by experience. The history of nations, he points out, proves that good roads are indispensable features of public economy.

Engineer James says: "The cost of transportation to the farmer is important. It is estimated that the cost to the farmers of the United States in marketing farm products is about \$200,000,000 annually. This charge is a dead load carried by the farmer. It is not like a fertilizer bill. If you spend \$1,000 a year for guano or cotton seed meal fertilizer, you may expect to get it back in increased crops."

The farmer who hauls his produce in mules to market gets no more for it than the man who hauls five miles here is little traceable connection between the cost to the farmer of marketing his crop and what he gets for it.

The only way to make money on transportation is by cutting down transportation charges. To haul more cheaply, the farmer must make his hauling easier, must be able to haul heavier loads, must be able to haul more rapidly.

The only method by which to reach these transportation expenses and reduce them is improved roads. "You can't feed your stock better; you can't give your animals faster; you can't haul your wagons heavier on your present poor roads. The only thing left is to improve the roads."

A farmer of Loudoun county, Virginia, kept a record of his hauling to and from his market town, Wetumpka, for a year. He made 120 trips, he reported these trips at \$2 each. He figured on the market price for labor and team. By doubling his load, he said, therefore, save \$120 the year. It is apparent, therefore, assuming the correctness of the figures, that if we cut transportation charges by half for the farmer, he will be \$300,000,000 a year better off than he now is.

The question comes up: Where is this \$300,000,000 going to show? What does the individual get? It is true that this \$300,000,000 is a charge against the farmer's land and outfit, but he can save the amount, it will show somewhere. Every farmer has a share in this saving.

On this point Engineer James says: "There is a way in which the farmer can save transportation charges. It is in the value of his farm. Here is a farmer who holds title to 100 acres of land at \$10 a value, \$1,000. The farm is five miles from town, on bad roads. Let the county put that five miles of road in first-class condition. That is the result. Some one comes along and offers that farmer \$15,000 for the place."

The farm is the same. Yet the value of the farm is \$5 the acre more, and the wealth of the owner has increased \$500 in a single year. This may be easily more than the farmer's share or a single year, but real estate values are likely to jump in that way. The increased value will persist through many years, and at the end of five years the farmer's place will have an estimated value, generally admitted, greater than it had five years before. A very large part of this increased value, of course, is attributable to good roads. This effect of improved highways on farm values is an attested and indisputable fact in Virginia. Especially in this is the counties of the Southwest, which have constructed good roads.

The increased value of real estate holdings is the chief tangible benefit of good roads. A banker in Alabama, during a campaign for good roads, asked a farmer to set a fair price on his place, and agreed to buy the place on the day after the election, with an increase of \$1,000 in the price should the good roads bond issue pass. There are ways not financial in which good roads bring benefit. Improved highways greatly increase educational advantages, uplift and extend social and community life, widen religious opportunities. Farmers who realize the benefits of school privileges for their children should see the vital connection between good roads and good schools. The farmers do not see this connection in some sections, in which bonds can be voted for school purposes, but not for good roads.

"It is probable that the most marked influence of good roads on the school question will be in the direction of the development of school centres in each county," thinks Engineer James. It is possible and practicable, in a large number of counties, to have two or three educational centres, that will serve the entire county, provided that county has a system of good roads. Massachusetts and Connecticut have the finest public school systems in the nation. They have attained this

position chiefly by the centralization of their schools, which is only possible where there are good roads over which pupils can be brought in a reasonable time from remote places.

TAPS.
Hundreds of people here yesterday wandered back over the years to a nation that was. Enwrapping themselves in sacred memories of the Confederacy, a more handful of gray-haired veterans and sons of those who were the girls they left behind them centered the purple and white flowers of everlasting remembrance upon the sod where heroes lie sleeping. It was of these dead that Grady said "on every ragged gray cap the Lord God Almighty laid the sword of His imperishable knightliness."

It was an impressive scene—Memorial Day at Oakwood—one that brought a mist to the eyes not only of those of the fading generation, but likewise to the generation that is. It was on such a beautiful day that the very flower of the South marched past the noble womanhood of their country, saluting them with a "memento, salutamus," that for calm courage has no like in the history of the world. The green fields that lay near Oakwood in the peace and beauty of yesterday afternoon—across those same war-scarred fields once rode the gray immortals of Lee.

The band playing softly that majestic anthem, "The Son of God Goeth Forth to War"—the handful of veterans, still erect and still soldiers—"Dixie" fervently sung by the little descendants—the women of the Confederacy, those who lived in it and those who have learned the undying story at the knee of a remembering mother, these who are still, as they were half a century ago ever alive to the service of their brothers and to the perpetuation of patriotic devotion—the impressive invocation by Dr. Smith, the last survivor of the staff of Stonewall Jackson—the address of General Cox, one of the few surviving Confederate generals, who spoke with a voice that made one imagine what a captain he must have been among the hosts—the salutes of the Howitzers and the First Regiment—the flowers, here a few violets, there a garland of roses, each equal in affectionate memory—and then that sweetest of all the farewells that the soldier knows, the slow, soft, consoling, "All's well" of taps, sounding through the trees and faintly echoing in the valleys beyond.

Then the tribute to the sailors out on the James, golden with the light of the parting day, with the deafening thunder of the salute of the Howitzers runs on Libby Hill, filling the slope with the blue haze of artillery smoke, while the sun sank behind the clouds as crimson as the red banner of the Confederacy.

It is such an occasion that causes men to turn reverently to the past and hold in loyal remembrance its lessons of courage of love of country, of honor, and of patient submission. The passions and the hatreds of that great conflict have passed away; great memories impel us only now to seek to limit in peace those virtues of which the men and women of the Confederacy have so luminous an example in war and in the grisly troop of circumstances that followed in its wake.

SOUTHERN LUMBER.

That the South is now furnishing more than half of the lumber output of the United States is demonstrated by a series of interesting figures which have been given out by the Census Bureau.

In 1890 the fourteen Southern States cut 18.8 per cent. of the total, and that total had grown to 39.1 per cent. in 1909. In 1909 the percentage had reached 82.9. The total output of the country that year was 44,509,761,000 feet, of which the South cut 36,772,534,000 feet. The value of the South's cut was \$348,432,812, or just a shade over half.

Louisiana led the States with a total cut of 3,551,915,000 feet, valued at \$50,535,094. In value Mississippi was second, with \$28,322,513. Arkansas was third, with \$21,839,248; Virginia was fourth, with \$28,012,274. North Carolina came next, with \$27,971,509. Tennessee took sixth place, with \$27,450,569; and Texas and West Virginia came close after Tennessee.

The Manufacturers' Record, which has carefully analyzed the figures, finds that in 1909 the lumber mills of the country handled fifty-one native woods and two imported. Of the total the Southern mills handled thirty-nine native woods and one imported.

The South cut 52.9 per cent. of the total softwood of the country and 53 per cent. of the hardwood. Of yellow pine it cut 15,560,981,000 feet, or 57.4 per cent. of the total; of cypress 918,235,000, or 96 per cent. of the total; of tupelo 84.3 per cent.; of poplar 85.5 per cent.; of red gum 56.3; of cottonwood 64.5; of hickory, 64.6.

Louisiana led the country in the cut of yellow pine, her total being 2,736,754,000 feet, valued at \$34,127,247. Mississippi was second, with 2,117,706,000; and Texas third, with 2,018,425,000. Louisiana led in cypress, yellow poplar and hickory; West Virginia in chestnut and Arkansas in red gum, cottonwood and ash. Of the total cut value of the lumber in the South, \$348,432,812, yellow pine represented \$206,543,359.

THE 1911 CROPS.

The Government crop report for May is regarded as giving a trustworthy suggestion as to the probable wheat yield from fall seeded grain. The spring seeded wheat zone, which extends along the Northern border of the country, is not yet in condition for reports. The May report, issued this week, indicates that the condition of

winter wheat on the first of the month was \$6.1 as compared with \$2.1 on the first day of May last year. The condition is slightly better than the ten-year average condition. The acreage in winter wheat is 1,340,000 acres greater than was harvested last year. When the significance of these ratios is worked out, it means that the present outlook is for a winter wheat yield about 50,000,000 bushels larger than was harvested last year, according to the forecast of the Baltimore Sun.

That is equivalent to saying that the 1911 crop situation, so far as it can be estimated now, is favorable. Corn is not planted over a large part of the corn belt. Cotton has yet to undergo the probability of unfavorable conditions. There is a good outlook for a plentiful fruit yield. The farming industries in general are in such a condition as will "justify optimism in branches of business largely dependent upon prosperous farming conditions."

AN HEROIC SEVENTEEN.

Dr. Simon, of Baltimore, has been making many experiments in an attempt to discover a remedy for cancer. His idea was to inoculate animals with the cancer germ and then experiment for the destruction of the disease. He has been most successful, but he has reached the point where he must solve the problem whether his treatment of animals will be equally successful in regard to human beings.

In order that the work may be completed, seventeen of his students have freely and voluntarily offered themselves as subjects to test his discoveries. This means that these young men will be inoculated with the terrible disease and take their chances on the cure. These students are willing to die for science and for the increase of human knowledge and the possible alleviation of human suffering. They are of heroic mold.

ABUSING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

At no distant intervals exposures are made of how members of Congress pervert the right given them by law to have the Government carry through

Daily Queries and Answers

Steel Rails.

What is the weight of a railroad steel rail? It weighs from 25 to 100 pounds to the linear yard, according to the amount of traffic, speed of transportation and the gradients and curves of the road.

Cousins.

In what States, districts and Territories is marriage between cousins prohibited by law? Marriage between first cousins is forbidden by law in Arizona, Alaska, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Spanish War Vessel.

When did the Spanish war vessel Viscaya reach New York shortly before the breaking out of the Spanish-American War? February 18, 1898.

Coroners.

What is the salary of the coroners in Greater New York? In New York for Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, \$6,000 each, and for Queens and Richmond, \$4,000 each.

Centre of Earth.

If there was a square hole in the centre of the earth and a man could be in it, would he know if he was standing up or lying down, or whether his head was up or down?

Probably not.

All directions would be the same.

Stamps.

What is the language of stamps as expressed by placing such on envelopes sent by the mails? It is a sort of cryptography used by two persons in corresponding, by placing stamps in certain positions to convey certain ideas understood only by the writer and recipient of a letter.

Salad.

At an ordinary home dinner, when should the salad be served, before or after the soup? J. M. M. If it is shrimp, crab, potato or combination salad, it is served before the soup. If it is plain lettuce, it is served with the principal meat or roast.

Endurance of Horse and Man.

Please give me some facts as to the relative endurance of a horse and a man, for, say six days, that is, how long can go the most miles? J. G. It has often been determined that a man can endure more than a horse, but what the horse is the speedier for long distances or for the first few hours, but he loses much more stamina and his endurance is nothing like as great. A horse could not have made the trip across the continent that Edward Payson Weston did. The horse would defeat the man in Journeys of a few days if the hours traveled each day are not too many, but is not the man's equal in travel for a long period of days or for long hours in a few days. A man is not so capable of adapting himself to uneven country, and physical defects are likely soon to develop. On a forced trip for long hours each day

Floor Cracks.

How many papers prepared for use in filling cracks in floors? Old newspapers are soaked in water in a bucket until they form a pulp, and a forced trip for long hours each day

Rule for Spelling.

What is the rule for spelling words in English that end in "er"? INQUIRER.

Words ending in "er" drop that letter before the termination "able," as in "move," "movable," "unbelievable," "cease," or "ge," when "e" is retained, as in "change," "exchangeable."

Wagner's Music.

Is Wagner's opera music classed as light or heavy? M. V. Heavy.

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the malls matter of an official character. Some year ago an Illinois Congressman "franked" a cow from Washington to his home. Another in the same manner got his entire library of several hundred volumes carried without expense to himself, and the Tillman typewriter incident is a classic.

The latest example of this abuse is given by Lorimer, the Illinois Senator, who is so well and delightfully known by the people of the country. He franked to Chicago from Washington the other day two whole carloads of envelopes in which he will distribute to his constituents a very bulky extract from the Congressional Record containing the speeches of himself, Senator Bailey, and others, made in Lorimer's defense when his election was investigated last winter.

These two carloads were of empty envelopes only. When the extracts are inserted, the bulk will be quadrupled, and the nation will then in all likelihood have to pay the bill for carrying eight tons of oratory expended in defense of a man whose title to his seat is under a cloud.

It was just like Lorimer.

"Congress to Quit in June," says a newspaper headline. Quit what? Doing nothing.

Cigarettes were named as correspondent in an Oregon divorce case a few weeks ago, the husband being the complainant. The wife refused to give up smoking, so the court said the husband could give up the wife.

Mrs. Hetty Green has been having a deal of trouble in collecting rents from some of her tenants in St. Louis. Some of them have paid nothing in six months. Mrs. Green is reported to have said that she finds rich tenants harder to manage than poor ones. One of her worst tenants is worth \$10,000,000, and to get a dollar from him is "like pulling eye teeth."

"We must walk in the light," declares John D. Rockefeller. This looks like an ad. for a certain brand of oil.

Daily Queries and Answers

a horse will almost always go lame. No horse could have traveled in six days the distances made by men in some of the "go-as-you-please" foot races.

As for records, that for a man for 14 miles in 1885, when he covered a distance of 623 miles. There are no reliable records for horses, for the very simplest reason that they are not capable of such endurance. Weston walked 1,377 1/2 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. Gale in 1871 walked 4,000 consecutive quarter miles in 4,000 periods of 10 minutes. For a distance of 100 miles the horse holds the record. Conqueror, a Col. gelding, L. L. in 1853, made the distance in 8 hours 55 minutes and 53 seconds, while the record for a man is 13 hours 26 minutes 20 seconds, made by Charles Rowell in New York in 1882. A race of ten miles between a horse and a man was won by Alfred Shrubbs last fall.

Time Trees.

What city in Europe is called "the city of the time trees"? How did it obtain that name? Leipzig or Leipzig. The name was formerly Lippok or Lippok from the Slavonic lip or lime, and from the home of the Linden or lime tree.

Lord Mayor.

What is the salary of the Lord Mayor of London, England? S. C. Ten thousand pounds sterling a year, or \$50,000.

Hill.

How was the given name of the Confederate officer Hill, who was killed during the Civil War? When and where was he killed? C. H. Hill. General in the Confederate army; killed April 2, 1865, in the final assault on the Confederate lines before Petersburg.

Two Battles.

How many men were engaged in the battles of Sedan and Mukden? What were the casualties in each? Sedan, 115,000 French soldiers, 130,000 German soldiers; Mukden, 100,000 Japanese soldiers, 41,000 Russian soldiers, 100,000 Chinese soldiers. In the battle of Mookden, 57,000 Japanese killed and wounded and 107,000 Russians according to another.

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Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, (whose name is an English corruption of the French word "Croy"), traces the origin of his house to Bois II, King of Hungary. The arms of Lord Grey, and of the Croys, are in their main features identical. The other elements of the house of Grey draw largely from the remoteness of their relations to the chief of the house. Some of them have acquired wealth through marriage, or through rich mothers. But there are in the family a relatively small sum per annum from the family estates, the amount depending on the remoteness of their relations to the chief of the house. Some of them have acquired wealth through marriage, or through rich mothers. But there are in the family a relatively small sum per annum from the family estates, the amount depending on the remoteness of their relations to the chief of the house. Some of them have acquired wealth through marriage, or through rich mothers. But there are in the family a relatively small sum per annum from the family estates, the amount depending on the remoteness of their relations to the chief of the house.

The Prince of Wales is about to become a full member of the famous Marylebone Cricket Club, being the first son of the reigning house to do so. The club is one of the most famous in the world, and its members are known for their cricketing prowess. The Prince of Wales, who is a keen sportsman, is expected to join the club in the near future. This will be a significant event, as it will mark the first time that a member of the royal family has joined the club.

These French reviews and newspapers which are devoted so much attention to the story of the prince of the sovereign houses of Germany, who enlisted under the name of "Albert Nordemann," in the Foreign Legion, and succumbed to tuberculosis at Gervilly, in Algeria, are a little or mistaken in declaring him to have been a "Prince Frederick Albert of Baden." For that is the name of the house of Baden, living or dead, and never borne those names, and who is not otherwise accounted for. The prince, who died in the Foreign Legion, was one of the members of the house of Waldeck, who had been in trouble at home, in so much financial straits as to be deprived of all further control of the remnants of his fortune, and to be placed under a curator.

Finding existence under these circumstances intolerable in Germany, he went to France, and although he had been a commissioned officer with the rank of captain in the German army, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Foreign Legion. Some time after his death, the German government learned that he had been in the Foreign Legion, and that he had been killed in action. This was a significant event, as it marked the first time that a member of the royal family had joined the Foreign Legion.

Voice of the People

Woman. She cometh as the summer morning sun. Ere life's begun; Not wisdom, youth nor age but know her name, for she is queen.

Not fear alarm. She cometh as the summer morning sun. Ere life's begun; Not wisdom, youth nor age but know her name, for she is queen.

With like uncertainty (a story old). Too warm, alas! or worse, alas, too cold.

She cometh as the scented dew of Heaven, To enliven; What tho' her winning ways be sweetly simple, Yet hath she power in her heavenly smile.

Dissembling the while. How shall we write a woman's intuition? Or rhyming words indict a definition.

She cometh as the cheerful sounding Spring. The beautiful thing: Her song was learned of Dio's daughter.

Men's hearts to slaughter—The eyes of Eve can ever fool her. 'Twas so in Sodom: What man may reckon the wisdom which is hers.

Or reason from the great philosophies? She cometh as she came in Ages past—The magic of her love doth last: Hath charmed the Nile; Her woman's flesh doth shape our Generation.

And numbereth the Nation. What mother's son doth ken a woman's rule? Who hath her knowledge is a knave or fool. EDMOND FONTAINE.

Charlotteville, Va., November 6, 1902.

The Linage of Davis. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—In looking over my scrapbook last night I crossed a communication on Davis, signed W. O. Skelton, who placed